DYSTONIA AND PARKINSONISM OF ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT ONSET

INHERITED

Autosomal dominant

- GTP-cyclohydrolase 1 mutations (Segawa disease)
- Huntington's disease
- SCA1
- SCA3
- SCA2
- SCA6
- SCA17
- Neuroferritinopathy
- Rapid onset dystonia-parkinsonism (DYT12)
- Fahr's syndrome
- Autosomal dominant striatal degeneration

Autosomal recessive

- Wilson's disease
- Parkin (PARK2)
- PINK1 mutations (PARK6)
- DJ-1 mutations (PARK7)
- Kufor-Rakeb disease (PARK9)
- FBXO7 mutations
- Pantothenate kinase associated neurodegeneration (PKAN)
- Phospholipase A2 associated neurodegeneration (PLAN)
- Mitochondrial protein associated neurodegeneration (MPAN)
- DYT16 (PRKRA mutations)
- SPG11 (spatacsin mutations)
- Chorea-acanthocytosis (chorein mutations)
- Niemann-Pick Type C
- Manganese transporter deficiency
- GM1 gangliosidosis (adult variant)
- GM2 gangliosidosis (adult variant)
- Chediak-Higashi disease

X-linked

- Lubag (DYT3)
- Rett syndrome
- Phosphoglycerate kinase deficiency

To be announced

- Static encephalopathy of childhood with neurodegeneration in adulthood (SENDA)

ACQUIRED

Infection

- Japanese B encephalitis
- Mycoplasma
- Herpes simplex (especially infants)
- Human herpes virus 6

Measles
Cryptococcus
Toxoplasma
HIV
Prion disease

Drug-induced

Typical and atypical neuroleptics
Dopamine blocking anti-emetics

Toxic

Wasp sting
Carbon monoxide (delayed onset)
Methanol (delayed onset)
Disulfiram (delayed onset)
Cyanide (delayed onset)
Manganese
- Manganese miners
- Welders
- Chronic liver disease (hepatolenticular degeneration)
- TPN
- Ephedrone recreational use

Metabolic

Hypoxia (often delayed onset)
- Asphyxia
- Perinatal hypoxia-ischemia

Extrapontine myelinosis
Hepatolenticular degeneration

Neoplastic

Glioma
Lymphoma

IDIOPATHIC

Spontaneous

Multiple system atrophy
Encephalitis lethargica

Familial

X-linked agammaglobulinemia